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APR 1 4 2004
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TELECOPY LEAD PAGE PLEASE DELIVER IMMEDIATELY

DATE: April 14, 2004

PAGES: 40 (INCLUDING LEAD PAGE)

ATTENTION: UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

FAX NUMBER: <u>1-703-872-9306</u>

SECRETARY: Janet Narduzzi (Direct Dial No. 216-896-2917)

MESSAGE

Re: Serial No. 09/607,864

"Composites Comprising Fibers Dispersed in a Polymer Matrix Having Improved Shielding With Lower Amounts of Conductive Fibers".

Examiner: Lawrence D. Ferguson.

Attached is a Petition and supporting documents relative to the aboveidentified matter. Please feel free to contact the undersigned if you have any questions which would expedite this application.

John Molnar

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TO: USPTO

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Petition dated April 14, 2004

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APR 1 4 2004

Appl. No.

09/607,864

Applicant

Andrew B. Woodside, et al.

Filed

June 30, 2000

Title

Composites Comprising Fibers Dispersed in a

Polymer Matrix Having Improved Shielding

with Lower Amounts of Conductive Fibers

TC/A.U.

1744

Examiner

Lawrence D. Ferguson

Honorable Commissioner For Patents Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

<u>PETITION</u>

This is a petition for entry of a response in connection with the above-captioned application. It is respectfully requested that the Office enter the response filed herewith to the Office action dated November 14, 2004.

That action set a 3 month period for reply extendible under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). Notwithstanding, on March 15, 2004, the Office issued a Notice of Abandonment. It appears that the action was intended to be a notice of noncompliant amendment setting a 30 day period for reply. By what appears to be an Office mistake, the action actually sent was actually a copy of an earlier action dated April 9, 2003, to which Applicant had responded in an amendment dated September 16, 2003 which was found to be noncompliant. A compliant response, along with a petition and fee for an extension of time, accompanies this petition.

In support of this petition, copies of the following documents are submitted herewith:

- Office action dated April 9, 2003 ("Exhibit Λ").
- (2) Amendment dated September 16, 2003 ("Exhibit B"), responsive to the Office action of April 9, 2003.
- (3) Office action dated November 14, 2003 ("Exhibit C"), setting a 3 month period for reply.
- (4) Notice of Abandonment ("Exhibit").

Favorable consideration of this Petition is respectfully requested.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

certify that hereby Communication is being sent facsimile service to Patent Technology Center 2100 at (703) 872-9306 on this 14th day of April, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

√No. 36,611

PARKER-HANNIFIN CORPORATION

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EXHIBIT A





UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

INITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Intend States Patons and Trademark Office Address COMDESIONS OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARK Washington, D.C. 2023

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/607,864	06/30/2000	Andrew Beneich Woodside	24760A	9951
	90 04/09/2003		EXAM	DUED
John A. Molna	ar, Jr.			
Parker-Hannifu 6:035 Parkland	Corporation Boulevard	CE VED \	ferguson, L	AWRENCE D
Cleveland, OH	44124-4141	1 2003	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	Α /	KK 1 5003	1774	16
		J. A. MOLHAR	DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	· •			I Applied -4/ V				
1		Applica	tion No.	Applicant()				
	Office Andies Successful	09/607		WOODSIDE ET AL.				
	Offic Action Summary	Examin	· · ·	Art Unit				
			ce D Ferguson	1774				
Period for				,				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 97 CFR 1.138(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (8) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any raply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term edjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed	on <u>21 January 2</u>	<u> 2002</u> .					
2a)□	•) This action						
3)□	Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice on of Claims	or allowance exc e under <i>Ex par</i> te	ept for formal ma Quayle, 1935 C.	tters, prosecution as to the merits is D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
4)⊠	Claim(s) 15-27 is/are pending in the a	pplication.						
4	la) Of the above claim(s) is/are	withdrawn from	consideration.					
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>15-27</u> is/are rejected.							
7)□	Claim(s) is/are objected to.			•				
8)[Claim(s) are subject to restriction	on and/or election	n requirement.					
Application	on Papers			•				
	The specification is objected to by the E							
10)□ 7	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a							
_	Applicant may not request that any object							
11) □ 1	The proposed drawing correction filed of			disapproved by the Examiner.				
— .	If approved, corrected drawings are requi	• •	Office action.					
· -	he oath or declaration is objected to b	y the Examiner.						
1	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
13)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim fo	or foreign priority	under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a)[All b) Some * c) None of:							
	1. Certified copies of the priority do	ocuments have b	een received.					
	2. Certified copies of the priority do	ocuments have b	een received in A	Application No				
	 Copies of the certified copies of application from the Internat ee the attached detailed Office action for 	ional Bureau (Po	CT Rule 17.2(a)).					
			· ·	§ 119(e) (to a provisional application).				
_a)	☐ The translation of the foreign langucknowledgment is made of a claim for	uage provisional	application has l	peen received.				
Attachment		domestic priorit	y uniuei so D.S.C	. 33 120 photol 121.				
1) Notice 2) Notice	e of References Cited (PTC-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC pation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTC-1449) Pape		· · ·	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				



Application/Control Number: 09/607,864

Art Unit: 1774

APR-14-2004 13:49 FROM: LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Page 2

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This action is in response to the RCE mailed January 21, 2003. Claim 15 was 1. amended rendering claims 15-27 pending.

New Matter - 35 U.S.C. 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112: 2.

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject 3. matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. '... being selected to be impregnable into said core without substantial pressurization' is not supported by the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103(a)

- The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all 4. obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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Application/Control Numb r: 09/607,864

Art Unit: 1774

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- Claims 15-23 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being 5. unpatentable over Kosuga et al (U.S. 4,960,642).
- Kosuga shows pellets for making electromagnetic wave shielding material 6. comprising carbon conductive fibers (column 2, lines 26-27), an organic coating of a thermoplastic resin oligomer having a viscosity of not more than 10,000 centipoises when melted (column 1, lines 21-28 and claim 1), and a thermoplastic resin coating (polymer coating) (claim 1). Kosuga shows that the fibers have a length of 6mm (column 4, line 45). Kosuga further shows that the conductive fibers are bundled in groups of 1,000 to 10,000 (column 2, lines 30-32). The reference shows that the thermoplastic resin coating comprises acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer (claim 3). Though Kosuga shows that the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer material has a viscosity of no more than 10,000 centipoises when melted (claim 1), Kosuga does not show that the pellets have a viscosity at temperatures of from 80 C-180 C as in instant claims 15 and 19-22. Kosuga uses the same organic thermoplastic resin oligomer materials as in Applicants' invention. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use an organic material which has a viscosity of no greater than 1500 centipoises at temperature ranges of 80 C-180 C since it is known in the art that such oligomers would have those viscosities.

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Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

- Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kosuga 7. et al (U.S. 4,960,642) in view of Kobayashi et al (U.S. 4,356,228).
- Kosuga is relied upon for claims 15-23 and 25-27. Kosuga shows that the 8. organic thermoplastic resin oligomers used to coat the conductive carbon fibers include polyester resins and ethylene-ethylacrylate resins (claims 2-4). Kosuga does not show that the organic thermoplastic resin oligomers are comprised of those listed in instant claim 24.

Kobayashi teaches a fiber-reinforced moldable sheet comprising a thermoplastic resin and reinforcing agents of carbon fibers incorporated into the thermoplastic resin (Abstract). Kobayashi teaches that the thermoplastic resins used include polyesters (column 3, lines 64-68), poly(bisphenol A carbonate), polysulfones, styrene resins, and acrylic resins (column 4, lines 1-4). Kosuga and Kobayashi are analogous art because they are both from the field of carbon fiber material. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use bisphenol A resin in the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer coating of Kosuga because bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23).

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments in regard to rejection made under 35 USC 103(a) as being 9. unpatentable over Kosuga et al (U.S. 4,960,642) have been considered but are unpersuasive. Applicant argues Kosuga does not show that the organic thermoplastic resin oligomers are comprised of those listed in instant claim 24. Claim 24 was not rejected solely be the Kosuga reference but by Kosuga in view of Kobayashi, therefore this argument is moot. Applicant argues the very low viscosity materials encompassed by claim 19-22 would appear to be far outside the range of materials contemplated by Kosuga because Kosuga materials require the use of extruders or other high-pressure application to effect the impregnation of the fibers, whereas the instantly claimed materials may be impregnated using a bath or other low pressure means. Applicant is arguing process limitations, which are not under consideration (see In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966). Furthermore, Applicant amended claim 15 to claim 'without substantial pressure' but argues using a low pressure means to impregnate the article. A low pressure means is equivalent to a pressure means. Kosuga shows organic thermoplastic resins which have a viscosity of no more than 10,000 centipoises, which includes 1500 centipoises. This clearly falls with the ranges which Applicant's claim in instant claims 15 and 19-22.

Applicant's arguments in regard to rejection made under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kosuga et al (U.S. 4,960,642) in view of Kobayashi et al (U.S.

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Application/Control Number: 09/607,864

Art Unit: 1774

4,356,228) have been considered but are unpersuasive. Applicant argues Kosuga does not disclose the oligomers listed in claim 24. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Applicant argues the resins used in Kobayashi appear to be used as a matrix resin rather than coated fibers in a matrix resin to form a pellet. Bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23). Kobayashi shows the thermoplastic resins are conventional and can be used in a matrix resin, which ultimately is used to form a pellet.

Applicant argues the claimed and reference materials can have different viscosities even if the chemical constituents of those materials are the same. This argument lacks sufficient support. Applicant argues independent claim 15 was amended to include 'selected to be impregnable into said core without substantial pressurization.' This amended limitation has been found to be new matter and the argument is therefore moot. Applicant argues Kosuga requires the use of pressure to impregnate the fibers whereas the instantly claimed materials may be impregnated using low pressure. Whether high or low, both the references and instantly claimed invention use pressure to impregnate the fibers. Furthermore, whether using a bath or dip coating, Applicant is arguing limitations not set forth in the claims.

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Application/Control Number: 09/607,864

Art Unit: 1774

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., whether using a bath, dip coating or amount of pressure) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

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Applicant argues the combined teaching lacks motivation to combine. Kosuga and Kobayashi are analogous art because they are both from the field of carbon fiber material. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use bisphenol A resin in the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer coating of Kosuga because bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23). Applicant argues the resins in Kobayashi appear to be used as the matrix resin rather than as a coating which is applied to the fibers and are encased in a matrix resin to form a pellet.

Bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23). Kobayashi shows the thermoplastic resins are conventional and can be used in a matrix resin, which ultimately is used to form a pellet.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawr nee Ferguson whose telephone number is (703)

EXHIBIT B

Will the Patent and Trademark Office kindly stamp and return the within postcard as an indication that the accompanying documents mave been received:

Applicant: Andrew B. Woodside, et al

Serial No.: 09/607,864

Title: Composites Comprising Fibers Dispersed In A Polymer

Matrix Having Improved Shielding With Lower Amounts

of Conductive Fiber

Examiner: Lawrence Ferguson

Group: 1744

Amendment Transmittal Documents Transmitted:

Petition for Extension

Amendment

PETITION FOR EX	KTENSION OF TIME UND (Large Entity)	ER 37 CFR	1.136(a)	Docket No.	
In Re Application Of: ANDREW B. WOODSID	E, et al		·		
Serial No. 09/607,864	Filing Date 06/30/2000		examiner nce Ferguson	Group Art Unit 1744	
	SING FIBERS DISPERSED IN A		MATRIX HAVING IN	MPROVED	
	TO THE ASSISTANT COM	MISSIONER	FOR PATENTS:		
of <u>04/09</u> The requested extension	is as follows (check time period	ation. desired):	· ·		
One month	☐ Two months	hree months until:	☐ Four months 10/09/03	☐ Five months	
from:	Date	<u></u>	Date Date		
 The fee for the extension of time is \$930 and is to be paid as follows: □ A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed. □ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 16-0325 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. □ If an additional extension of time is required, please consider this a petition therefor and charge any additional fees which may be required to Deposit Account No. 16-0325 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. 					
JOHN A. MOLNAR, JR. Reg. No. 36,611 Parker-Hannifin Corpora 6035 Parkland Boulevard Cleveland, Ohio 44124-41 Phone: 216-896-2212 Fax: 216-896-4027	ation		I certify that this docur on 09/16/2003 first class mail under 37 (nent and fee is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as C.F.R. 1.8 and is addressed to the for Patents, Washington, D.C.	
e-mail: jmolnar@parke	r.e m		Signature of Perso	on Mailing Grespondence	
cc: CUSTOMER NO. 23	984		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MOLNAR, JR.	

AMENDMENT TRANSMITTAL LETTER (Large Entity)				Docket No.				
Applicant(s): AN	DREW	B. WOODSIDE	i, et al			[
Serial No. 09/607,864	1				on	(Group Art Unit 1744	
Invention: COMPOSITES COMPRISING FIBERS DISPERSED IN A POLYMER MATRIX HAVING IMPROVED SHIELDING WITH LOWER AMOUNTS OF CONDUCTIVE FIBERS								
	TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:							
Transmitted herew					on.			
			CLAIMS A	AS AMENDED)			
		S REMAINING AMENOMENT	HIGHEST # PREV. PAID FOI		ER EXTRA	RATE		ADDITIONAL FEE
TOTAL CLAIMS	18		20 =	= .	0	x \$1	8.00	\$0.00
INDEP. CLAIMS	2	<u>.</u> -	3 =	2	0	x \$8	4.00	\$0.00
Multiple Depender	nt Claim	s (check if appl	licable)					\$0.00
			TOTAL ADDITIO	NAL FEE FO	R THIS AMI	ENDMEN	IT	\$0.00
Please ch A duplicat A check ir The Communic A duplicat A duplicat Any Any Any Any Reg. No. 36,611	Please charge Deposit Account No. 16-0325 in the amount of \$0.00 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. A check in the amount of to cover the filing fee is enclosed. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 16-0325 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. Any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16. Any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17.							
Parker-Hannifin 6035 Parkland Be Cleveland, Ohio Phone: 216-896- Fax: 216-896- c-mail: jmolnar	oulevard 44124-41 2212 -4027 @parke	d 141 r.com			on 09/16/200 first class ma Assistant Co 2023	ature of Per	with the C.F.R. 1.8 ar for Pat	fee is being deposited ne U.S. Postal Service as 3 and is addressed to the ents, Washington, D.C.

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OFFICIAL

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Amdt. dated September 16, 2003 Reply to Office action of April 9, 2003

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No.

09/607,864

Applicant

Andrew B. Woodside, et al.

Filed

June 30, 2000

Title

Composites Comprising Fibers Dispersed in a Polymer Matrix Having Improved Shielding

with Lower Amounts of Conductive Fibers

TC/A.U.

1744

Examiner

Lawrence D. Ferguson

Docket No.

o. :

Honorable Commissioner For Patents Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

AMENDMENT

In response to the Office action of April 9, 2003, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims are reflected in the listing of the claims which begins on page 2 of this paper.

Remarks begin on page 4 of this paper.

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Amdt. dated September 16, 2003 Reply to Office action of April 9, 2003

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-14 (previously withdrawn).

Claim 15 (currently amended): A plurality of pellets capable of being consolidated into an electrically shielded composite wherein said pellets comprise a core of conductive fibers; wherein said core has a coating comprising an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 1500 200 cps and being selected to be impregnable into said core without substantial pressurization; and wherein said core and said coating-are encased by a polymer.

Claim 16 (original): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the pellets are capable of being consolidated into a composite without the addition of any other material.

Claim 17 (previously amended): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the pellets have an average length of between 2mm to 12mm.

Claims 18-22 (cancelled).

Claim 23 (original): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the organic material comprises monomers or oligomers or mixtures thereof.

Claim 24 (previously amended): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the organic material is chosen from the group consisting of bisphenol A, propoxylated bisphenol A, diphenyl ether, diphenyl sulfone, stilbene, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, triglycidylisocyanurate, citric acid, pentaerythritol, dicyandiimide, 4,4'-sulfonyldianiline, 3,3'-sulfonyldianiline, stearate-capped propyleneglycol furnarate oligomer, butoxyethylstearate, ethylene carbonate, monostearate, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 25 (original): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the polymer is a thermoset or thermoplastic polymer.

Claim 26 (previously amended): The composite of claim 15 wherein the polymer is chosen from the group consisting of polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polycarbonate acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer, polybutylene terephthalate, styrene, polypropylene, and nylon.

Claims 28-30 (previously withdrawn).

Claim 31 (new): A plurality of pellets capable of being consolidated into an electrically shielded composite wherein said pellets comprise a core of conductive fibers; wherein said core has a

Reply to Office action of April 9, 2003

coating comprising an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C -180 °C no greater than 1500 cps, wherein the organic material comprises a monomer.

Claim 32 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the pellets are capable of being consolidated into a composite without the addition of any other material.

Claim 33 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the pellets have an average length of between 2mm to 12mm.

Claim 34 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the core is a strand comprising bundles of at least 40 conductive fibers.

Claim 35 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 400 cps.

Claim 36 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 200 cps.

Claim 37 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 75 cps.

Claim 38 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 5 cps.

Claim 39 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material is chosen from the group consisting of bisphenol A, propoxylated bisphenol A, diphenyl ether, diphenyl sulfone, stilbene, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, triglycidylisocyanurate, citric acid, pentaerythritol, dicyandiimide, 4,4'-sulfonyldianiline, 3,3'-sulfonyldianiline, butoxyethylstearate, ethylene carbonate, sorbitan monostearate, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 40 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the polymer is a thermoset or thermoplastic polymer.

Claim 41 (new): The composite of claim 31 wherein the polymer is chosen from the group consisting of polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polycarbonate acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer, polybutylene terephthalate, styrene, polypropylene, and nylon.

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Amdt. dated September 16, 2003 Reply to Office action of April 9, 2003

REMARKS

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Reconsideration of the above-identified application as amended respectfully is solicited on behalf of the Applicants.

With the instant response, one (1) claim, namely independent claim 15, has been amended in order to materially advance the status of the present prosecution. Original claims 18-22 have been cancelled as being inconsistent with the present amendment to claim 15. Claims 31-41 are newly-added.

Claim 15 has been rejected under 35 USC § 112, first paragraph. With the present response, the language found objectionable by the examiner has been deleted from the claim.

Claims 15-23 and 25-27 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kosuga et al. reference in view of Kobayashi et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,356,228. Claims 15, 16, and 19-22 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kosuga et al. reference.

Regarding independent claim 15, and as mentioned, the Examiner has noted that the Kosuga et al. reference "does not show that the pellets have such a viscosity at temperatures of from 80°C -180°C." However, the Examiner considers Kosuga to use the same organic thermoplastic resin oligomer materials as Applicants.

With the present response, claim 15 has been amended to recite that the organic material has a viscosity of "no greater than 200 cps." In this regard, MPEP § 2144.05 may to be instructive insofar as the Kogusa reference appears to disclose a range "so broad as to encompass a very large number of possible distinct compositions," citing In re Peterson, 65 USPQ2d 1379, 1382-83 (Fed. Cir. 2003), and thus "might present a situation analogous to the obviousness of a species when the prior art broadly discloses a genus." Id. In such a situation, an applicant can rebut a prima facie case of obviousness based on overlapping ranges by showing that the claimed range achieves unexpected results relative to the prior art range, MPEP § 2144.05 citing In re Woodruff, 16 USPQ2d 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1990), or by showing that the art teaches away from the claimed invention, Id. Citing In re Geisler, 43 USPO2d 1362, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

As to such showings, Applicants submit that Kosuga requires the use of extruders or other highpressure application to effect the impregnation of the fibers. In contrast, the claimed materials may be impregnated using a bath or other low pressure means. Thus, it is believed that the claimed pellets may be produced using less expensive and complicated equipment and, accordingly, more economically than those of Kosuga. Such is a result and advantage of the claimed invention which could not be predicted from the teachings of Kogusa. Indeed, as Kogusa teaches the use of extruders, it is submitted that one of ordinary skill following those teachings would not have been motivated to select, within the realm of the materials encompassed by Kogusa, those having low viscosities approaching that of water which would not be amenable to the drag induced flow produced in extruders.

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Amdt. dated September 16, 2003 Reply to Office action of April 9, 2003

> It therefore is submitted that claim 15 should be considered to properly distinguish over the art made of record. Claim 16 further describes the pellets of claim 15, and likewise should be considered allowable for the reasons given in connection therewith. Claims 16-17, 23 and 25-26 further describe the pellets of claim 15, and likewise should be considered allowable for the reasons given in connection therewith.

> Claim 24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kosuga et al. reference in view of Kobayashi et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,356,228. The Examiner has noted that the Kosuga reference does not show the oligomers listed in claim 24. The Kobayashi reference has been cited as disclosing carbon fiber reinforced composites which include as the matrix resins polyesters, poly(bisphenol A carbonate), polysulfones, styrene resins, and acrylic resins. The Examiner is of the opinion that it would have been obvious to use a bisphenol A resin in the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer coating of the present invention since bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are functional equivalents.

> However, and in contrast to claims 1 and 15, the resins listed in Kobayashi reference appear to be used as the matrix resin rather than, as is claimed, as a coating which is applied to the fibers and which coated fibers, in turn, are encased in a matrix resin to form a pellet. In any event, to the extent that such materials would be used as a coating, the Kobayashi reference provides no additional teaching as to the use of such materials as having a viscosity of "no greater than 200 cps." Rather, such materials appear to be encompassed by the universe of materials in Kogusa, but without any particularized teaching as to viscosity. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner that the would consider the materials of Kobayashi to be the same as those of claim 24, it is noted that claim 24 recites "bisphenol A" while Kobayashi discloses poly(bisphenol A carbonate), i.e., polycarbonate.

> Thus, it is submitted that claim 24 should be considered to distinguish over the Kosuga and Kobayashi references, whether taken singly or in combination.

> As to the newly added claims 31-41, independent claim 31 recites "an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 1500 cps, wherein the organic material comprises a monomer." As neither the Kogusa nor the Kobayashi reference discloses the use of monomers, claim 31 should be considered to be allowable over the art made of record. Similarly, claims 32-41 further describe the pellets of claim 1, and therefore should be considered allowable for the reasons given in connection therewith.

> In view of the foregoing remarks, wherein the claim program as amended has been shown to clearly define the claimed invention as being patentable over art made of record, the issuance of a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited,

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Amdt. dated September 16, 2003 Reply to Office action of April 9, 2003

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Molnar, Jr.

Reg. No. 36,611

PARKER-HANNIFIN CORPORATION

6035 Parkland Boulevard Cleveland, OH 44124-4141 Voice: (216) 896-2212

Voice: (216) 896-2212 Fax: (216) 896-4027

E-mail: jmolnar@parker.com

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited on September 16, 2003, with the United Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

John A. Molnar, Jr.



EXHIBIT C UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Parent and Trailemark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Absorbits, Virginia 22313-1450

PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	PIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTURNEY DOCKET NO.	CONTIRMATION NO
09/607,864	06/30/2000	Andrew Beneich Woodside	24760A 9	
75	90 11/14/2003		EXAM	INER
John A. Molna	ır, Jr.		FERGUSON, L	AWRENCE D
Parker-Hannifin 6t035 Parkland			AUT UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Cieveland, OH			1774	

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

11/19/2003 01:00 FAX 703 306 3186

USPTO

2002/002

	Applicati n No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/607,864	WOODSIDE ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examin r	Art Unit					
	Lawrence D Ferguson	1774					
- The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.138(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed sher SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply apecified above, the maximum statutory ceriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory ceriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Fellure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by status, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 135).							
Any reply received by the Office leter than three morths after the mains earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b)	g date of this communication, even if timely fit	od. Inay reduce any					
Status	Ionuani 2002						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21.	nis action is non-final.						
		procedution se to the merits is					
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims	- ,						
4) Claim(s) 15-27 Is/are pending in the application							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	Mit iron consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6) Claim(s) 15-27 is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	ltiaa raariyawaant						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		eminer,					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the							
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	_ is: a)□ approved b)□ disapp	roved by the Examiner.					
If approved, corrected drawings are required in re	ply to this Office action.						
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	kaminer.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received in Applica	ation No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stege application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).							
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Informa	ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) al Patent Application (PTO-152)					

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to the RCE mailed January 21, 2003. Claim 15 was amended rendering claims 15-27 pending.

New Matter - 35 U.S.C. 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. '...being selected to be impregnable into said core without substantial pressurization' is not supported by the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103(a)

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this titl., if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have be in obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 5. Claims 15-23 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kosuga et al (U.S. 4,960,642).
- Kosuga shows pellets for making electromagnetic wave shielding material 6. comprising carbon conductive fibers (column 2, lines 26-27), an organic coating of a thermoplastic resin oligomer having a viscosity of not more than 10,000 centipoises when melted (column 1, lines 21-28 and claim 1), and a thermoplastic resin coating (polymer coating) (claim 1). Kosuga shows that the fibers have a length of 6mm (column 4, line 45). Kosuga further shows that the conductive fibers are bundled in groups of 1,000 to 10,000 (column 2, lines 30-32). The reference shows that the thermoplastic resin coating comprises acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer (claim 3). Though Kosuga shows that the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer material has a viscosity of no more than 10,000 centipoises when melted (claim 1), Kosuga does not show that the pellets have a viscosity at temperatures of from 80 C-180 C as in Instant claims 15 and 19-22. Kosuga uses the same organic thermoplastic resin oligomer materials as in Applicants' invention. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use an organic material which has a viscosity of no greater than 1500 centipoises at temperature ranges of 80 C-180 C since it is known in the art that such oligomers would have those viscosities.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103(a)

- Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kosuga 7. et al (U.S. 4,960,642) in view of Kobayashi et al (U.S. 4,356,228).
- Kosuga is relied upon for claims 15-23 and 25-27. Kosuga shows that the 8. organic thermoplastic resin oligomers used to coat the conductive carbon fibers include polyester resins and ethylene-ethylacrylate resins (claims 2-4). Kosuga does not show that the organic thermoplastic resin oligomers are comprised of those listed in instant claim 24.

Kobayashi teaches a fiber-reinforced moldable sheet comprising a thermoplastic resin and reinforcing agents of carbon fibers incorporated into the thermoplastic resin (Abstract). Kobayashi teaches that the thermoplastic resins used include polyesters (column 3, lines 64-68), poly(bisphenol A carbonate), polysulfones, styrene resins, and acrylic resins (column 4, lines 1-4). Kosuga and Kobayashi are analogous art because they are both from the field of carbon fiber material. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use bisphenol A resin in the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer coating of Kosuga because bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23).

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments in regard to rejection made under 35 USC 103(a) as being 9. unpatentable over Kosuga et al (U.S. 4,960,642) have been considered but are unpersuasive. Applicant argues Kosuga does not show that the organic thermoplastic resin oligomers are comprised of those listed in instant claim 24. Claim 24 was not rejected solely be the Kosuga reference but by Kosuga in view of Kobayashi, therefore this argument is moot. Applicant argues the very low viscosity materials encompassed by claim 19-22 would appear to be far outside the range of materials contemplated by Kosuga because Kosuga materials require the use of extruders or other high-pressure application to effect the impregnation of the fibers, whereas the instantly claimed materials may be impregnated using a bath or other low pressure means. Applicant is arguing process limitations, which are not under consideration (see in re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966). Furthermore, Applicant amended claim 15 to claim 'without substantial pressure' but argues using a low pressure means to impregnate the article. A low pressure means is equivalent to a pressure means. Kosuga shows organic thermoplastic resins which have a viscosity of no more than 10,000 centipoises, which includes 1500 centipoises. This clearly falls with the ranges which Applicant's claim in instant claims 15 and 19-22.

Applicant's arguments in regard to rejection made under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kosuga et al (U.S. 4,960,642) in view of Kobayashi et al (U.S.

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4,356,228) have been considered but are unpersuasive. Applicant argues Kosuga does not disclose the oligomers listed in claim 24. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck* & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Applicant argues the resins used in Kobayashi appear to be used as a matrix resin rather than coated fibers in a matrix resin to form a pellet. Bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23). Kobayashi shows the thermoplastic resins are conventional and can be used in a matrix resin, which uitimately is used to form a pellet.

Applicant argues the claimed and reference materials can have different viscosities even if the chemical constituents of those materials are the same. This argument lacks sufficient support. Applicant argues independent claim 15 was amended to include 'selected to be impregnable into said core without substantial pressurization.' This amended limitation has been found to be new matter and the argument is therefore moot. Applicant argues Kosuga requires the use of pressure to impregnate the fibers whereas the instantly claimed materials may be impregnated using low pressure. Whether high or low, both the references and instantly claimed invention use pressure to impregnate the fibers. Furthermore, whether using a bath or dip coating, Applicant is arguing limitations not set forth in the claims.

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In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., whether using a bath, dip coating or amount of pressure) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant argues the combined teaching lacks motivation to combine. Kosuga and Kobayashi are analogous art because they are both from the field of carbon fiber material. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use bisphenol A resin in the organic thermoplastic resin oligomer coating of Kosuga because bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23). Applicant argues the resins in Kobayashi appear to be used as the matrix resin rather than as a coating which is applied to the fibers and are encased in a matrix resin to form a pellet.

Bisphenol A, polyester, and acrylic resins are thermoplastic resinous materials used in order to obtain an impregnated product (column 4, lines 1-23). Kobayashi shows the thermoplastic resins are conventional and can be used in a matrix resin, which ultimately is used to form a pellet.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Ferguson whose telephone number is (703)

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305-9978. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 AM - 4:30PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly can be reached on (703) 308-0449. Please allow the examiner twenty-four hours to return your call.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-2351.

Lawrence D. Ferguson

Examiner Art Unit 1774

EXHIBIT D United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DRPARTMENT OF COMMURC: United States Patent and Trademark Office Addiese, COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.D. Bun 1450 Abrasoltis, Valgesia 22113-1450

APPLICATION NO.	FT	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/607,864	C	6/30/2000	Andrew Beneich Woodside	24760A 9951	
7:	90	03/15/2004		EXAM	INER
John A. Moln	ar, Jt.			PERGUSON, L	AWRENCE D
Parker-Hannifii 6035 Parkland	•			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Cleveland, OH 44124-4141			1774	- M	

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2004

Pl ase find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	•	
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/607,864	WOODSIDE ET AL.
Notice of Abandonment	Examiner	Art Unit
•	Lawrence D Ferguson	1774
The MAILING DATE of this communicati	on appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address-
•		
This application is abandoned in view of:		
 Applicant's failure to timely file a proper reply to the (a) A reply was received on (with a Certific period for reply (including a total extension of the content of	ime of month(s)) which expire	d on
(h) [7] A amposed reply was received on, but	it does not constitute a proper repry u	UGEL 3) CEK 1.113 (s) to the uner relegan
(A proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final application in condition for allowance; (2) a time Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance of	iely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal with 37 CFR 1.114).	rice), or (3) a amoly mod requisition
(c) A reply was received on 22 September 2003 to the non-final rejection. See 37 CFR 1.85(a)	out it does not constitute a proper repl and 1.111. (See explanation in box	y, or a bona fide attempt at a proper reply 7 below).
(d) ☐ No reply has been received.	•	
2. Applicant's failure to timely pay the required issue from the malling date of the Notice of Allowance (PICK-601	
 (a) The issue fee and publication fee, if applica 	ble, was received on (with a 0 stutory period for payment of the issue	Certificate of Mailing or Transmission da fee (and publication fee) set in the Notice
(h) The submitted fee of \$ is insufficient. A	balance of \$ is due.	
The issue fee required by 37 CFR 1.18 is \$	The publication fee, if required	1 by 37 CFR 1.18(d), is \$
(c) 🔲 Theissuc fee and publication fee, if applicable	e, has not been received.	
Applicant's failure to timely file corrected drawing Allowability (PTO-37).		
(a) Proposed corrected drawings were received after the expiration of the period for reply.	on (with a Certificate of Mailing	or Transmission dated), which is
(b) ☐ No corrected drawings have been received.		
4. The letter of express abandonment which is sign the applicants.	ed by the attornoy or agent of record,	the assignee of the entire interest, or all
 The letter of express abandonment which is sign 1.34(a)) upon the filing of a continuing application 	ned by an attorney or agent (acting in n.	a representative capacity under 37 CFR
 The decision by the Board of Patent Appeals an of the decision has expired and there are no alice 	d Interforence rendered on and owed claims.	d because the period for seeking court rev
7. X The reason(s) below:		·
John Molar was called to be informed a pro resulting in the case going abandoned. The	per reply to the Office Action mail reply sent on September 22, 200	ed on April 9, 2003 has not been filed 3 was non-compliant.
		Fre company
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		(3) and (1) (3)
Politions to revive under 37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b), or request minimize anynegative effects on patent term.	s to withdraw the holding of abandonment	under 37 CFR 1.181, should be promptly filed

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/607,864	WOODSIDE ET AL.
Notice of Abandonment	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lawrence D Ferguson	1774
The MAILING DATE of this communication a	opears on the cover sheet with	
The MAILING DATE of this communication of	ppour v en are erren	
This application is abandoned in view of:		
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(A proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final reject application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely final Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 3	iled Notice of Appeal (with appeal 37 CFR 1.114).	mise), or (5) a union med request.
(c) A reply was received on 22 September 2003 but it to the non-final rejection. See 37 CFR 1.85(a) and	does not constitute a proper repl I 1.111. (See explanation in box	y, or a bona tide attempt at a proper reply. 7 below).
(d) No reply has been received.		
 Applicant's failure to timely pay the required Issue fee from the mailing date of the Notice of Allowance (PTO (e) The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable,), which is after the expiration of the statutor Allowance (PTOL-85). 	UL-85).	Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated
(b) The submitted fee of \$ is insufficient. A bala	ance of \$ is due.	
The issue fee required by 37 CFR 1.18 is \$	 The publication fee, if require 	d by 37 CFR 1.18(d), is \$
(c) 🗔 The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, ha	s not been received.	
3. Applicant's failure to timely file corrected drawings as Allowability (PTO-37).		
(a) Proposed corrected drawings were received on after the expiration of the period for reply.	(with a Certificate of Mailing	or Transmission dated), which is
(b) \(\sum \) No corrected drawings have been received.		
4. The letter of express abandonment which is signed be the applicants.		
 The letter of express abandonment which is signed to 1.34(a)) upon the filing of a continuing application. 	by an attorney or agent (acting in	a representative capacity under 37 CFR
 Th decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Into of the decision has expired and there are no allowed 	erference rendered on and claims.	d because the period for sceking court review
7. 🖾 The mason(s) below:		
John Molar was called to be informed a proper resulting in the case going abandoned. The rep	reply to the Office Action mail by sent on September 22, 200	ed on April 9, 2003 has not been filed, 3 was non-compliant.
		The Home
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Petitions to revive under 37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b), or requests to v	withdraw the holding of abandonment	under 37 CFR 1.181, should be promptly filed to

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PETITION FOR EX	(TENSION OF TIME UND (Large Entity)	ER 37 CFR 1.	136(a)	Docket No.
In Re Application Of: ANDREW B. WOODS(D)	E, ct al			
Serial No. 09/607,8 64	Filing Date 06/30/2000		aminer e Ferguson	Group Art Unit 1744
	SING FIB ERS DISPERSED IN A	A POLYMER M	IATRIX HAVING	IMPROVED SHIELDING
	TO THE COMMISS) to extend the p		esponse to the Office Action
The requested extension One month	is as follows (check time period		Four months April 14, 20	
☐ The Director is he Deposit Account N ☐ If an additional ex	ount of the fee is enclosed. reby authorized to charge any fe	e consider this a	e required, or cred	
JOHN N. MOLNAR, JR. Reg. No. 36,611 Parker-Haunifin Corpor: 6035 Parkland Boulevard	ation		certify that this doc	cument and fee is being doposited
Cleveland, Ohio 44124-4 Phone: 216-896-2212 Fax: 216-896-4027 e-mail: jmolnar@parker	.com	5	Commissioner for Pate 1234 X X X X 300X by fa 703) 872 – 9306	MUXING MORRESH SERVICE EN TO FIGURE SERVICE SERVICE TO MARKET SERVICE SERVICE TO MARKET SERVICE TO MARKET SERVICE A. MOLNAR, JR.
cc: CUSTOMER NO. 23	984	 		e of Parson Mailing Correspondence

AMENDMENT TRANSMITTAL LETTER (Large Entity) Applicant(s): ANDREW B. WOODSIDE, et al					Docket No.		
Serial No. 09/607,864			g Date 0/2000	-	xaminer :nce Ferguso	n	Group Art Unit 1744
Invention: COMPOSITES COMPRISING FIBERS DISPERSED IN A POLYMER MATRIX HAVING IMPROVED SHIELDING WITH LOWER AMOUNTS OF CONDUCTIVE FIBERS							
TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:							
Transmitted herew					n.		
·			CLAIMS A	S AMENDED			
	CLAIM	S REMAINING	HIGHEST #	NUMBE	R EXTRA	RATE	ADDITIONAL
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TOTAL CLAIMS	1	8 -	20 =		0	x \$18	.00 \$0.00
INDEP. CLAIMS	2	? -	3 =		0	× \$84	
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Parker-Hannifin Corporation 6035 Parkland Boulevard Cleveland, Ohio 44124-4141 Phone: 216-896-2212 Fax: 216-896-4027 e-mail: jmolnar@parker.com cortify that this document and fee is being dept on 04/14/2004 to XMM XEXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
cc: CUSTOMER	NO. 23	984	·		Typed or Pri		MOLNAR, JR. f Person Mailing Correspondence

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APR 1 4 2004

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Supplemental Amdt. dated April 14, 2004 Reply to Office action of November 14, 2003

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No.

09/607,864

Applicant

Andrew B. Woodside, et al.

Filed

June 30, 2000

Title

Composites Comprising Fibers Dispersed in a

Polymer Matrix Having Improved Shielding with Lower Amounts of Conductive Fibers

TC/A.U.

1744

Examiner

Lawrence D. Ferguson

Docket No.

Honorable Commissioner For Patents Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

AMENDMENT

In response to the Office action of November 14, 2003, the corrected section of the non-compliant amendment document is resubmitted herewith in its entirety.

Appl. No. Serial No. 09/607,864 Supplemental Amdt. dated April 14, 2004 Reply to Office action of November 14, 2003

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1 (withdrawn): A composite article comprising conductive fiber strands dispersed in a polymer matrix wherein said fibers have a chemical treatment coating comprising an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C no greater that 1500 cps

Claim 2 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of the organic material at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C is no greater than 800 cps.

Claim 3 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of the organic material at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C is no greater than 400 cps.

Claim 4 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of the organic material at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C is no greater than 200 cps.

Claim 5 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of the organic material at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C is no greater than 75 cps.

Claim 6 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of the organic material at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C is no greater than 25 cps.

Claim 7 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of the organic material at a temperature range of 80 °C - 180 °C is no greater than 5 cps.

Claim 8 (withdrawn): The composite of claim I wherein the organic material comprises monomers or oligomers or mixtures thereof.

Claim 9 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the organic material is chosen from the group consisting of bisphenol A, propoxylated bisphenol A, diphenyl ether, diphenyl sulfone, stilbene, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, triglycidylisocyanurate, citric acid, pentaerythritol, dicyandiimide, 4,4'-sulfonyldianiline, 3,3'-sulfonyldianiline, stearate-capped propyleneglycol furmarate oligomer, butoxyethylstearate, ethylene carbonate, sorbitan monostearate, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 10 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the polymer matrix is a thermoset or thermoplastic polymer.

Claim 11 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the polymer matrix is chosen from the group consisting of polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polycarbonate acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer, polybutylene terephthalate, styrene, polypropylene, and nylon.

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> Claim 12 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the conductive fiber strands comprise conductive fibers chosen from a group consisting of carbon fiber, metalized carbon fiber, metalized glass fiber, metal fiber, metal alloy fiber and mixtures thereof.

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Claim 13 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the strands have an average length of hetween 2mm to 12mm

Claim 14 (withdrawn): The composite of claim 1 wherein the strands comprise bundles of at least 40 conductive fibers

Claim 15 (currently amended): A plurality of pellets capable of being consolidated into an electrically shielded composite wherein said pellets comprise a core of conductive fibers; wherein said core has a coating comprising an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 1500 200 cps and being selected to be impregnable into said-core without substantial-pressurization; and wherein said-core and said coating-are encased by a polymer.

Claim 16 (original): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the pellets are capable of being consolidated into a composite without the addition of any other material.

Claim 17 (previously amended): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the pellets have an average length of between 2mm to 12mm.

Claim 18 (cancelled)

Claim 19 (cancelled)

Claim 20 (cancelled)

Claim 21 (cancelled)

Claim 22 (cancelled)

Claim 23 (original): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the organic material comprises monomers or oligomers or mixtures thereof.

Claim 24 (previously amended): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the organic material is chosen from the group consisting of bisphenol A, propoxylated bisphenol A, diphenyl ether, diphenyl sulfone, stilbene, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, triglycidylisocyanurate, citric acid, pentaerythritol, dicyandiimide, 4,4'-sulfonyldianiline, 3,3'-sulfonyldianiline, stearate-capped propyleneglycol fumarate oligomer, butoxyethylstearate, ethylene carbonate, sorbitan monostcarate, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 25 (original): The pellets of claim 15 wherein the polymer is a thermoset or thermoplastic polymer.

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> Claim 26 (previously amended): The composite of claim 15 wherein the polymer is chosen from the group consisting of polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polycarbonate acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer, polybutylene terephthalate, styrene, polypropylene, and nylon.

> Claim 27 (original): The pellcts of claim 15 wherein the core comprises chosen from the group consisting of carbon fiber, metalized carbon fiber, metalized glass fiber, metal fiber, metal alloy fiber and mixtures thereof.

> Claim 28 (withdrawn): A method for making pellets capable of being consolidated into an electromagnetic shielded composite comprising the steps of:

- a) producing a chemically treated strand by coating conductive fibers with a chemical treatment comprising an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 1500 cps
 - b) producing a sheathed strand by encasing the chemically treated strand with a polymer
 - c) chopping the sheathed strand to form pellets

Claim 29 (withdrawn): A method for making an electromagnetic shielded product by consolidating the pellets of claim 15.

Claim 30 (withdrawn): A method for making an electromagnetic shielded product by consolidating the pellets of claim 28.

Claim 31 (new): A plurality of pellets capable of being consolidated into an electrically shielded composite wherein said pellets comprise a core of conductive fibers; wherein said core has a coating comprising an organic material having a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C -180 °C no greater than 1500 cps, wherein the organic material comprises a monomer.

Claim 32 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the pellets are capable of being consolidated into a composite without the addition of any other material.

Claim 33 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the pellets have an average length of between 2mm to 12mm.

Claim 34 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the core is a strand comprising bundles of at least 40 conductive fibers.

Claim 35 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from 80 °C - 180 °C no greater than 400 cps.

Claim 36 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from $80 \,^{\circ}\text{C} - 180 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ no greater than $200 \,^{\circ}\text{cps}$.

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Claim 37 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from $80 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} - 180 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ no greater than 75 cps.

Claim 38 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material has a viscosity at a temperature range of from $80 \,^{\circ}\text{C} - 180 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ no greater than 5 cps.

Claim 39 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the organic material is chosen from the group consisting of bisphenol A, propoxylated bisphenol A, diphenyl ether, diphenyl sulfone, stilbene, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, triglycidylisocyanurate, citric acid, pentacrythritol, dicyandiimide, 4,4'-sulfonyldianiline, 3,3'-sulfonyldianiline, butoxycthylstearate, ethylene carbonate, sorbitan monostearate, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 40 (new): The pellets of claim 31 wherein the polymer is a thermoset or thermoplastic polymer.

Claim 41 (new): The composite of claim 31 wherein the polymer is chosen from the group consisting of polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polycarbonate acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer, polybutylene terephthalate, styrene, polypropylene, and nylon.

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REMARKS

Reconsideration of the above-identified application as amended respectfully is solicited on behalf of the Applicant,

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this Communication is being sent by facsimile service to Patent Technology Center 2100 at (703) 872-9306 on this 14th day of April, 2004.